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FISH SPOIL DUE TO SLOW TRANSPORT;
USE ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR FISHING

LOSSES CAUSED BY SLOW RAILROAD DELIVERY -- Leningraskaya Pravda, No 258, 1 Nov 49

The "Glavrybsbyt" Live Fish Base in Leningrad receives large quantities of live fish from Velikiye Luki, Valday, and Kalinin. The carp are brought in special railroad cars which, according to existing laws, should be attached to fast passenger trains so that the live cargo can reach the city as quickly as possible. The trip from Velikiye Luki to Leningrad takes about 24 hours and from Valday 12-16 hours. It is in Leningrad that the difficulties begin. The facts are as follows: On 9 October at 1100, two cars loaded with live fish arrived at the Sortirovochnaya Station. They were not delivered, however, for 23½ hours. On 12 October at 1000 two cars arrived at the Varshavskaya-tovarnaya Station. They were readressed and shipped to the Vitebskaya-tovarnaya Station, where they did not arrive until 1100 the next day. Naturally, in neither case could the cargo still be called alive, and as a result "Glavrybsbyt" suffered a loss of tens of thousands of rubles.

The directors of the Oktyabr' Railroad should give the workers at railroad stations explicit directions not to delay railroad cars loaded with live fish for even one hour. -- S. Pavlov

FISH ARRIVES IN MOSCOW -- Moskovskiy Bol'shevik, No 255, 28 Oct 49

On 27 October, the refrigerator ship Admiral Makarov arrived with 100 tons of fillet of pike perch, about 250 tons of red fish, and a great deal of sheatfish, pickerel, and carp from Astrakhan. Fishermen from the North Basin of the Caspian Sea sent eight cars of whitefish, bass, and cod to Moscow. Herring from the Pacific Ocean and the Caspian Sea, and pike perch, carp, and bream from the Azov Sea also arrived.

The Moscow Fish Combine receives daily hundreds of tons of fresh fish from which it preserves over 50 varieties of products.

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IMPROVE ARTIFICIAL FISH BREEDING -- Sovetskaya Latvija, No 256, 29 Oct 49

Artificial fish breeding in Latvian SSR increases in importance yearly. The fish now being bred are salmon, grayling, and whitefish. In 1949 the Latvian Fish-Breeding Plant stocked water basins with five times as many grayling and salmon fry as in 1946.

At present, salmon and grayling roe is being collected. How successful this most important fish-breeding measure will be depends upon the number of mature fish caught. Whereas the leading kolkhozes are fulfilling their plans, the plan for the entire republic for catching mature salmon and grayling is not proceeding satisfactorily. So far, the plan has been met by only 15 percent.

It is absolutely necessary to speed up the rate of grayling and salmon catching and to make up for past shortcomings so that the fall fish-catching season can be as successful as possible. -- G. Pishchula, director, Latvian Fish-Breeding Plant

KETA SALMON BRED IN FAR EAST -- Komsomol'skaya Pravda, No 256, 29 Oct 49

Khabarovsk -- One of the spawning grounds for keta salmon is Teploye Ozero, which is connected by the Bira River to the source of the Amur. Twenty years ago a fish-breeding plant was built on Teploye Ozero. Now, ichthyologists are working to increase resources of keta salmon. They have found that, in the natural spawning process, up to 80 percent of the roe dies. This will lead to gradual dying out of this valuable species of salmon. To prevent this, workers at the Teplozerskiy Plant are breeding young keta salmon by artificial means. This year, pisciculturists have cleaned the lake and have made additional passages for the fish. The first schools of these fish are now entering the lake. -- Ye. Borodin

EQUIP SHIPS WITH ELECTRICAL APPARATUS -- Sovetskiy Sakhalin, No 119, 22 May 49

For several years, electric lights have been used in the central regions of the USSR for catching fish. About 100 commercial ships equipped with electrical apparatus catch fish in the Caspian and Azov seas. Catches by these ships are considerably larger than catches by usual vessels. Along the eastern Caspian shores, night catches with the aid of electric lights are as high as 12.7 centners, and in the Novorossiysk area about 12 centners.

Catching fish with the aid of electric light can also be successfully introduced along Sakhalin shores.

Any vessel having a generator with a capacity of not less than 3-3.5 kilowatts and a voltage of 100-120 volts can be used for fishing with electric light.

Although the use of electric lights for fishing is a costly innovation, it increases the size of the catch considerably. -- V. Korobkin

ELECTRIC LIGHTS INCREASE FISH CATCH -- Sovetskaya Latvija, No 246, 18 Oct 49

Fish catching with the aid of electric light is being done in the Far East water basins and in the Caspian and Black seas. Fishing equipment is lowered to a depth of several tens of meters. The lighted area under the water attracts fish, particularly kil'ka, sayra, and khamsa.

In summer 1949, the kil'ka catch by means of electric light made up a considerable part of the entire catch of this fish. In some areas, fish pumps working for several hours caught up to 17 centners of kil'ka.

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In spring 1949, catching squid by means of gill nets was organized on the western Dvina. Electric lights were distributed a short distance below the surface of the water. The fish catch in these nets was five times larger than that in nets without light.

FISHING INDUSTRY USES NEW MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT -- Molodaya Gvardiya, 14 May 48

Fish plants and combines along the western Sakhalin shore are the first to be equipped with a new type of hydraulic conveyer which transports fish by means of fish suction pumps, canvas hose, and metal pipe.

An experiment conducted in 1947 showed that the usual 6-inch fish suction pump could transport herring for a distance of 200 meters. This makes it possible to lift fish out of sacks (vaku-meshkov) which are brought in close to the shore. Formerly, special wooden scaffolds which did not withstand storms and demanded a great deal of work had to be built for this purpose. This method is now disappearing.

The "Kholmsk-1" Fish Combine has been installed with two pipe lines for carrying fish. The remaining combines of the South Sakhalin Fish Trust are preparing canvas hose for this purpose.

CONSTRUCT SHIPS FOR FISHING INDUSTRY -- Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 186, 7 Aug 49

Construction of three new motor transport ships is being completed in the shipbuilding yard of the Ministry of Fish Industry, Estonian SSR. The Barnaul Machinery Plant produced the motors for the new ships.

Three special ships for transporting live fish will be launched at the end of this month in Or'yaku on Khiyu Island. They will be used to transport live fish, particularly eels, from the islands to Tallin and Leningrad. Enterprises in the cities of Eugels and Melitopol' will produce the engines for these new ships.

SALMON CATCHING BEGINS ON PECHORA RIVER -- Trud, No 246, 18 Oct 49

Arkhangel'sk -- Salmon catching has begun on the Pechora River. Over 200 fishermen are at work. Fishing is proceeding successfully. On the first day, one brigade from the Kolkhoz imeni Yakovlenkova caught over 100 centners of high-quality fish.

TO GIVE LECTURES ON NEW TECHNOLOGY -- Sovetskaya Latvija, No 256, 29 Oct 49

The Ventspils Fish-Processing Plant has been made a member of the Latvian Scientific Mechanical Engineering Society. Lectures on questions of new technology in the fishing industry will be given by the Republic Center of Sciences and Technology for the benefit of Stakhanovites, engineers, and mechanics.

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